FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN PACT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HAVANA REFUGEES

PY101336 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text of communique released by Andean Pact Foreign Ministers regarding Havana refugees on 9 April in Lima]

[Text] "The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group and the foreign affairs minister of Spain, as an observer, after meeting in the city of Lima to study the situation created by thousands of persons who have sought shelter in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, make this declaration:

"That they have closely analyzed the implications and effects of that situation which compromises fundamental principles of international law, time-honored institutions and treaties such as the rights of diplomatic representation instituted in the 1961 Vienna Convention, the right to asylum and respect for human rights, thus creating a situation whose solution calls for international solidarity;

"That since the problem is the responsibility of the Cuban Government, they consider it fundamentally up to that government to solve it in accordance with the principles and norms of international law; and

"That in view of the gravity of the situation of tne Cuban citizens who have sought shelter in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, and since Cuban authorities have declared that such persons are free to leave the country, the Andean Council commits its governments to promote concrete actions of international solidarity so that those Cuban citizens may expeditiously leave their country and receive asylum in countries which, whether members of the Andean Group or not, are willing to receive them.

"The governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, through their foreign ministers who are members of the Andean Council, express their full and profound solidarity with the Peruvian Government, which is making great efforts in order to seek a dignified and reasonable solution to the dramatic situation that has been created.

"Moreover, the Andean Council ratifies its undeniable position regarding the defense of the institution of asylum.

"The Andean Council, in accordance with the resolution taken in Quito on 14 March 1980, agrees that the task group charged with studying situations involving the integrity and security of diplomatic officials and missions should meet in Caracas during the current month. This task group will begin the analysis of situations such as the one that has been studied during this meeting in order to make recommendations to the council regarding a common policy.

"The secretary of state for foreign affairs of Spain expresses that it is the purpose of his government to contribute, within its possibilities and in a way that will be made known as soon as possible, to a humanitarian solution for the problem that is being faced by the Peruvian Government and which has been studied today by the Andean Council, with the same spirit that has permitted thousands of Cuban citizens to reside in Spain.

"The Andean Council declares itself in permanent consultation until the situation is appropriately resolved. Lima, 9 April 1980."

GOVERNMENT 'TEMPORARILY' CLOSING EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

PY110221 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0137 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--The Argentine Government today decided to close, at least temporarily, its embassy in Iran and called back to Buenos Aires all diplomatic and administrative personnel of Argentine citizenship accredited to the Tehran government.

This report, which was issued by highly reliable Foreign Ministry sources, did not provide any other details, but diplomatic observers have linked this action to the request made by President James Carter 2 days ago for all "friendly" nations to break all relations with Iran.

The Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires made no immediate comment on the Argentine decision, and no diplomat of that country could be located to give his opinion on the action.

The Argentine Government's decision seems to have been made this afternoon after a series of high-level meetings held at the San Martin Palace between Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor; the three secretaries general of the armed forces; Gen Eduardo Crespi, secretary general of the presidency; and other high-ranking authorities.

Argentine Ambassador to Iran Osvaldo Garcia Pineyro and all his subordinates were instructed to return to Buenos Aires.

A government source refrained from terming the recall of Argentine personnel as a virtual breaking of relations with Iran, but this massive withdrawal of the entire Argentine delegation in Iran was interpreted in diplomatic circles as a virtual rupture.

It was not confirmed tonight, at least not immediately, whether the Argentine Government will request the withdrawal of Iranian personnel accredited in the embassy in Buenos Aires.

CLARIN SAYS CARTER'S DECISION ON IRAN 'REASONABLE'

PY102204 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Carter's Break With Iran"]

[Text] The United States has severed relations with Iran, more than 5 months after Muslim students invaded the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took about 50 members of the diplomatic mission as hostages and also after all negotiations to find a solution to the serious conflict seemed to have come to a dead end.

President Carter's decision seems perfectly reasonable. The occupation of the embassy was an illegal act, and the taking of hostages violated international law. This is in reality an aggressive attitude which was tolerated at the time because of an apparent division of power in Iran and the presence of some factions which demonstrated more rationality than other within the government. The events of the last few days have, however, dissipated this hope. The students who are holding the hostages offered to hand them over to the Islamic Council (which seemed like a first step toward liberation). The government, however, decided to reject the responsibility of accepting them. In view of this fact, which speaks for itself, contacts were broken. Carter did nothing more than recognize this regrettable situation.

It is obvious that the leaders of the Iranian Government believe that they are strengthening the Islamic revolution by maintaining their "harsh" attitude toward the United States. [paragraph continues]

Because of the close links which existed in the past between the White House and the former shah, Reza Pahlavi, it seems to them that their anti-American position will unite Iran. They have reached the conclusion that demanding the humiliation of the United States and the return of the former monarch as conditions for the release of the hostages represents a legitimate political procedure.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The Iranian process is following a path leading to total isolation or new situations of dependency. If the Iranian leaders really believed that the regime of the former shah hindered the development of the country, they have the obligation to carry out this development without delay, and to do this they need to have all the channels of international communications open. The current policies are already causing the abandonment of production and some disorder in the organization of the economy.

Iran, with its oil exports, has a resource which other countries do not have for financing development. This task, which is not easy, was well understood by the majority of the OPEC countries in the last decade. This task can, however, be carried out, and it is, above all, necessary. This is the responsibility of the leaders of the various sectors. When the clamor of slogans fades away and the misguided strategy being adopted today proves to be shortsighted, the time will have arrived for the Iranians themselves to realize that their future does not depend on "bringing the United States to its knees"--an objective which is certainly beyond their capabilities--but it does depend on the well-planned transormation of their economy so that, when they run out of oil--a moment which will be decisive for their country--the Iranian economy will have been diversified and Iranian society will stand united and strong.

The time lost in the reconstruction of a nation cannot be recovered. Indulgence in senseless agitation can render the hard task of overthrowing the shah meaningless. The breaking of relations creates an environment of concern, because from now on the United States will gradually apply sanctions which will increase the tension in the Persian Gulf, a strategic site where it is preferable to avoid a new explosive situation.

SOVIET GRAIN OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO JOIN TALKS

PY101416 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1438 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--The chairman of the Soviet Union's grain board, Pershin Sakun, arrived here today to join the Soviet economic mission that has been in Argentina since last Tuesday. The mission is negotiating an increase in bilateral trade. Sakun arrived at 0800 at Ezeiza International Airport, but he did not make any statement.

GALTIERI SAYS BALLOT BOXES TO REMAIN IN 'SAFE PLACE'

PY102340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[By Antonio Cesar Morere]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA)--A remark which has caused a great deal of comment in the last few days, at least in political or politicized circles, was that uttered by the commander in chief of the armed forces: "The ballot boxes are being kept in a safe place and will remain there." This remark has aroused all sorts of speculation.

In a subsequent television interview, Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri elaborated on that remark, saying that "before bringing the ballot boxes out, we Argentines should set down in a gradual, firm, conscientious and orderly manner the rules of the new system to be adopted--in order to avoid a situation in which my junior officer colleagues would have to take over the government again in the future in order to save the country from chaos."

The commander in chief clearly stated the thinking of the armed forces, which coincides with that of some political sectors but differs from the thinking of other groups, such as the Peronists and the Radicals. The difference between these two lines of thought--even admitting the necessity of concluding some agreements in advance--is that the latter holds that "the new system to be adopted" should result from the "popular will," which is, in turn, expressed through the ballot boxes.

If we try to define the future system before calling elections, the dialog which began at the Interior Ministry can be pointed out as the most appropriate method of doing so. As the dialog began, by the way, representatives of the Progressive Democratic Party [PDP] proposed that referendums be used as the mechanism for making decisions on certain issues.

The PDP proposal could be a way of determining which step comes first, going to the ballot boxes or setting down the rules of the future system. But there will always be somebody saying that this solution is just deceiving ourselves, because the referendum will have to be conducted through the ballot boxes, and they will have to be brought out of the safe place where they are being kept.

To reconcile the two ways of thinking, the solution might be to hire a private opinion poll company such as one of those which exist in the United States--a country which can always serve as an example. This would be nothing more than transfering to a private company a function there is no reason to keep as a state monopoly.

Why use this complex mechanism of a public opinion poll involving voter registration, overseers and vote counting if the Gallup organization or any similar Argentine organization could do it more or less efficiently? The "popular will" would be consulted by means of one of these organizations, and the ballot boxes would remain in the "safe place," replaced by a modern data processing system.

BRIEFS

MARCH INFLATION--The National Statistics and Census Industry (INDEC) has reported that the cost of living in Argentina increased by 5.8 percent during the month of March as compared to February of this year. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 1, 16 FY]

ACCORD WITH SAUDI ARABIA--Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (NA)--Jorge Zorrgueta, Argentine secretary of agriculture and livestock, has arrived in Saudi Arabia for an official visit to sign an agreement by which the Argentine National Institute of Agricultural Technology will provide aid to Saudi Arabia and participate in agricultural and agroindustrial projects. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2341 GMT 5 Apr 80 FY]

URUGUAYAN AIR FORCE CHIEF--Lt Gen Raul Jose Bendaham, commander in chief of the Uruguayan air force, has arrived at the metropolitan airbase, where he was met by Argentine Air Force Commander Brig Gen Omar Domingo Rubens Grafigna. Gen Bendaham will stay in Argentina until 15 April, and during this time will meet with President Videla and the members of the military junta. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Apr 80 FY]

ELECTRIC CRANES FROM GDR--Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM)--The Argentine General Port Administration has purchased 40 electric cranes through an agreement with the GDR Maschinen-Export enterprises. The cranes will be delivered to Argentine officials tomorrow. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1910 GMT 8 Apr 80 FY]

CONGRESS APPROVES NEW TEXT OF ELECTORAL LAW

FY090147 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpt] The draft of the electoral law was approved by the National Congress with the exception of the section dealing with the convening of a constituent assembly; the draft was then submitted to the executive branch for promulgation. The Congress met this morning, and the decision was made with a tally of (?71) votes against 17. The Congress meeting was scheduled for 1000 this morning, but the session did not begin until noon in order to permit thorough debate of this problem, which has caused concern among citizens of all social classes.

Senate Vice President Benjamin Miguel was interviewed by Radio Panamericana and made the following remarks:

[Begin recording] The draft law, approved today by the Congress and duly signed by its authors, will be sent to the executive branch and handed to the president's secretary at 1700 [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Yesterday, Monday, the Congress acknowledged the message sent to the legislative branch by President Lidia Gueiler Tejada in which she expressed objections about the convening of a constituent assembly. Because the congressmen belonging to the Bolivian Socialist Falange left the session, the problem could not be solved yesterday, when it was to have been debated according to the Congress agenda.

[Begin Miguel recording] It is necessary to point out the following: It has been said in some speech that it is strange that there has not been any promotion of candidates or any electoral activity in this country. But this is natural. Without an electoral law and a legal framework for the elections there cannot be any electoral process. The country should understand that, everybody should understand it, because the electoral law is the framework within which the electoral process takes place. There now exists an instrument that has been drawn up by the legislative branch. If the executive branch wants an electoral process and an electoral movement, it should promulgate the law. [end recording]

Executive Approval

FY091305 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpts] The executive branch approved the electoral law last night, 3 hours after receiving it from the legislative branch, which had accepted the observations made by the executive branch.

The executive branch decided that the next National Congress will function as an ordinary congress and not as a constituent assembly.

After the electoral law was approved, President Lidia Gueiler said: With the approval of this law, we are satisfying the needs of the Bolivian people. We now expect to arrive at 6 August able to say mission accomplished, and to hand over the government to whoever wins the presidential elections.

President Gueiler said she was pleased with the National Congress for having understood that it was impossible to call for a constituent assembly because this was against the national Constitution.

CHANGE OF ARMY COMMANDER WEIGHED; UNITS DIVIDED

FY110337 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Apr 80 FY

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces now virtually refuse to recognize their commands. The commanders of the regiments of the La Paz garrison have expressed their repudiation of Gen Ruben Rocha Patino as army commander. This situation caused the president to permit the appointment of Gen Luis Garcia Meza as army commander last night after consultations with her Cabinet ministers.

Early this morning Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada began a consultation tour of the garrisons in the interior of the country in order to learn their positions regarding a change of army commander. Accompanied by Defense Minister Walter Nunez, Interior Minister Antonio Arnez and Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, Mrs Lidia Gueiler went to Oruro and met with the command of the garrison there. In the afternoon the president continued to Cochabamba, where she had another meeting with the commanders of regiments and military institutions in that region. Late in the afternoon the president went to Santa Cruz, where she had a closed-door meeting with the high-ranking officers of the 2d Division [as heard].

According to what Radio Fides could learn from wholly trustworthy sources, the commanders of the La Paz units are in favor of Gen Ruben Rocha being replaced and support the appointment of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the Army Military School. It was stressed, however, that the troop officers of the La Paz garrison have not been consulted and that they reportedly are backing Gen Ruben Rocha Patino.

According to the same source, the Oruro garrison reportedly maintains a position of respect for the commands, that is, it does not favor giving the green light to changes in the military commands at a time of the year when that kind of appointment is not normally made.

The Cochabamba garrison also reportedly declared itself for maintaining the present army command structure. Reports received in La Paz this afternoon said that the officers of the Cochabamba garrison had supported that position with a military uprising. Interior Minister Antonio Arnez asserted to Radio Fides that there is no mutiny and that there is total tranquillity in Cochabamba.

In Santa Cruz Mrs Gueiler Tejada had a closed-door meeting with the military commanders. It was learned here in La Paz that the command of the II Army Corps is supporting Gen Ruben Rocha, but, as happened in the La Paz garrison, the officers in charge of the troops were not consulted but let it be understood that they would accept Gen Garcia Meza's appointment.

The various sources consulted by Radio Fides said that at the present time there are two opinions on appointing General Garcia Meza army commander. One is that his appointment would guarantee the stability of the government and its conduct of the present electoral process. The other opinion asserts that Garcia Meza's appointment would give him carte blanche to lead a military coup which would put an end to democratic life in this country.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF PRIEST'S MURDER

PY102120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Apr (AFP)--Attorney Anibal Aguilar today accused Col Luis Arce, chief of the armed forces intelligence service, of being the instigator of the murder of Jesuit priest Luis Espinal.

The accusation was published today on the front page of EL DIARIO, the oldest Bolivian newspaper, and spread through the nation like wildfire, causing concern, confusion and surprise in political, economic, union and government circles. Aguilar, a criminology professor, is the legal adviser of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB).

Aguilar's home was bombed and machinegunned last night by unidentified persons. A 20-second shootout between the attackers and members of Aguilar's family caused the death of a young neighbor of Aguilar. Aguilar's accusation includes Guido Benavidez and Colonel Loayza, who are responsible for the state security organizations and who, according to Aguilar, were involved in the plot to murder Espinal.

For his part, Interior Minister Gen Antonio Arnez (ret) regretted the attack on Aguilar's house and vowed to intensify police investigations in order to identify the attackers. Nevertheless, Aguilar accuses some high-ranking officials in the Bolivian state security organizations, it has been reported.

The Society of Jesus, the religious order to which Espinal belonged, today asked the armed forces headquarters for a complete explanation or denial of Aguilar's charges; the request was made through Radio Fides, which belongs to the society.

Consultations were initiated in political and military circles shortly after the accusation appeared in EL DIARIO. The accusation includes a long list of agents of the political police and the Bolivian intelligence services, alleging they participated in the murder of the Jesuit Espinal.

The Society of Jesus has also requested of Walter Guevara Arze, president of the Bolivian Congress and former president of the country, that a congressional commission be created to conduct the police investigation of motives and guilt in the murder of the Jesuit. For his part, Aguilar stated that the aim of the persons who attacked his home was "to eliminate me and all my family because they attacked us with bombs."

Armed Forces Communique

PY110121 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Armed Forces headquarters has released a communique stating that measures have been taken for the immediate intervention of ordinary or military justice in connection with the statements made by former Labor Minister Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta. The communique says:

The Public Relations Department of armed forces headquarters reports to the public that appropriate legal steps have been taken in view of the charges made by Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta and published in the press concerning terrorist acts which have been condemned by the whole country in order that ordinary or military justice immediately intervene to obtain documentary proof of those unscrupulous and rash charges.

The communique adds: It is again declared that the honor of the armed forces must not be smeared with impunity in such a reckless and slanderous manner, because no citizen who is aware of his civic duties and the respect due to the armed forces can permit an outburst of hatred and calumny against the tutelar institution of the fatherland.

It is also pointed out that members of the armed forces have been victims of similar attacks, and warning is given that the armed forces will take harsher measures to defend themselves, their members and the democratic process if such attacks are repeated or groundless charges are made.

MILITARY POLICE DETAIN GUERRILLAS IN SANTA CRUZ

PY11C001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 10 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that a guerrilla commando has been detained by the military police in this Bolivian city, located near the Brazilian border 1,000 km east of La Paz.

Radio Pirai in Santa Cruz reported the event without specifying the ideological leaning or the activities of the commando. The radio station reported that most of the guerrillas were foreigners who possessed official Bolivian documents that enabled them to carry out subversive activities before they were detained.

There has been no government or military confirmation of this news report, but there has also been no denial.

The Bolivian press has repeatedly reported charges that arms have entered Bolivia over the Bolivian-Brazilian border in exchange for cocaine.

COB ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING PRC RELATIONS

PY101401 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Central, COB, the highest union organization in the country, supports the idea of having diplomatic relations with the PRC.

This statement was made by Juan Lechin Oquendo, COB executive secretary, who met with President Lidia Gueiler to explain that the delivery of the COB wage proposal to the executive branch has been postponed.

[Begin Lechin recording] I support, the COB supports, the idea of maintaining diplomatic relations with all countries if we can get mutual benefits. Therefore, the COB views with sympathy any new diplomatic relations [words indistinct]. I would like to see this relations [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GDR OFFERS GREATER AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

PY101405 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1120 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Mario Viscarra, peasant affairs minister, has accepted a GDR technical mission offer for greater technical and scientific cooperation in the agricultural field.

The GDR experts told the minister that their country is interested in increasing cooperation in agriculture. They indicated that they have great experience in cattle raising for both dairy and meat production and that they can advise in the preparation of agricultural plants and supply the necessary equipment and other requirements for their installation.

The experts also said they can cooperate in the production of agricultural products such as cereals and potatoes and in the installation of silos for grain storage.

The minister expressed interest in the GDR offer and indicated that appropriate negotiations will be carried out to get their cooperation.

HIGH-LEVEL SOVIET DELEGATION DUE TO ARRIVE 14 APR

PY091402 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Apr 80 p 6 PY

[Text] Brasilia--According to statements made yesterday by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, no invitation has been extended to President Figueiredo to visit the USSR, and the Brazilian Government has no plans in this regard.

Yet Pericas confirmed that two Soviet delegations will visit Brazil. The first mission, which will arrive on 14 April, will include a group of parliamentarians who were invited by Deputy Flavio Marcilio (PDS--Ceara state), president of the Chamber of Deputies. Despite the status of the delegation's members (it is headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, vice president of the Supreme Soviet). [as published] Itamaraty does not know whether there will be an audience with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro or President Figueiredo.

The other delegation has not yet set a date for its visit, but it is known to include economic authorities who will discuss matters pertaining to the steel sector. It will be headed by Iron and Steel Minister Nikolai Alexeivich [as published].

The Soviet Embassy in Brasilia, through its cultural affairs section, yesterday confirmed that the Soviet Politburo members who will visit Brazil starting 14 April at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies will invite President Figueiredo to visit Moscow next year. The invitation will be made by the head of the delegation, Eduard Shevardnadze, during an audience that he will request with President Figueiredo at Planalto Palace. The Soviet ambassador did not want to comment on the matter, and today he will release the Politburo delegation's agenda for its stay in Brazil.

DISBANDING OF PCB CENTRAL COMMITTEE PROPOSED

PY071615 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Apr 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Communist leader Gregorio Bezerra has proposed the disbanding of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] because he believes it is the only way of overcoming the internal crisis stemming from the disagreement between Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes and the collective board. Bezerra has admitted that the PCB is experiencing the most serious crisis in its history.

As a way out he has suggested that the Central Committee be replaced by an interim national commission which will include representatives from all states and will preside over the party's seventh congress. The proposal was rejected by leader Hercules Correa, who would not even allow it to be studied "because Bezerra's proposal is in line with Prestes' idea."

BRIEFS

EXILED UNION LEADER RETURNS--Acquitted by the military court after a trial on the activities of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) movement and granted amnesty in two other trials where he was charged with subversive activities, union leader Manoel Dias do Nascimento returned to Sao Paulo yesterday after 10 years in exile. He arrived from Lima with his wife and two children and was welcomed by a large number of former exiles. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Apr 80 p 7 PY]

PINOCHET SAYS DEMOCRACY UNABLE TO FACE MARXISM

PY100157 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[(Graciela Contreras) report from Diego Portales building]

[Text] At noon today, President Pinochet attended the main ceremony celebrating Cavalry Day, which was held at the (Buenas) Regiment headquarters.

On this occasion President Pinochet pointed out the importance his government attaches to this arm of defense and to its future possibilities.

Referring to the political situation, Pinochet stated that nobody wants to stick to [words indistinct]. The problem, he said, is different, and it should be viewed in another way. You must understand that Marxist doctrine is completely different from the one we know. He then stated that, as a consequence, no activity of a democratic nature will be capable of facing Marxism. Therefore, we must change our course and use other methods in order to be able to face Marxism. If we do not, all that has been achieved, all the struggles we have been through and all the blood (?shed) on 11 September and the following days would be lost. Everything could be ruined by the ambition of a few, by inconsistency and failure to understand the events.

This is how we should understand the problem and how we, who are men of arms, who are the ones interested in saving this nation called Chile, should act.

GOVERNMENT BANS PUBLIC RALLIES ON MAY DAY

PY102233 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2102 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Apr (LATIN)--The government warned today that it will not authorize any public rallies on 1 May, International Labor Day.

In a communique, the Interior Ministry states that those who might seek to take advantage of the 1 May celebration to disrupt "the existing legal order will be subject to the stiffest punishments provided under the appropriate laws."

"President Augusto Pinochet invites all representatives of the various labor sectors to attend the traditional ceremony to be held on that day at government house," the official declaration states.

OFFICIAL VIEWS EVENTS AT PERU'S HAVANA EMBASSY

PY072328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2028 GMT 7 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Apr (LATIN)--Acting Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdes today criticized the Cuban withdrawal of police protection from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana that prompted an invasion of that embassy by refugees.

"That attitude is in violation of the obligations every country has toward duly accredited foreign diplomatic missions," Valdes told newsmen.

He said that the invasion of the Peruvian Embassy by approximately 10,000 refugees "is quite a curious situation whose true cause ought to be determined. We are again viewing something irregular in connection with asylum procedures."

Asked about the position Chile would adopt in response to possible requests for asylum by Cuban dissidents, Valdes said that that was a subject which would have to be studied at the appropriate time, since "the causes that prompted the request" must be properly clarified.

TAXI UNION LEADER ARRESTED FOR 'SLANDEROUS' REMARKS

PY101706 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1631 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Apr (LATIN)--It has been officially reported that taxi union leader Juan Jara Cruz was arrested today by the government on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Juan Jara, president of the National Taxi Union Federation that encompasses more than 10,000 persons, issued a statement yesterday that was "slanderous and against the existing legal order" of the Santiago municipality.

LEFTIST GROUP CLAIMS TO HAVE STOLEN HISTORIC FLAG

PY090315 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0056 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Apr (LATIN)--An unknown leftist command took credit here today for the audacious theft of the first Chilean flag, in front of which the country's independence was declared on 12 February 1818.

The Javiera Carrera Popular Resistance Command released to the local press a statement and a photograph of the old Chilean tricolored flag (?next to) a man on guard carrying a Soviet-made AK machinegun.

The declaration states: "The popular resistance had decided to recover for the Chilean people the national banner before which the independence of our country was declared. Today it is under the protection of the weapons of the resistance."

The silk flag was stolen from the National Historical Museum on 30 March. The theft went unnoticed by museum officials and guards. Police forces have unsuccessfully tried to recover the relic during the past 9 days.

The so-far unknown Javiera Carrera Command has taken the name of a famous Chilean woman who fought for the freedom of the country during the past century.

Arrests Made

PY110130 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] (German Seifan) has been arrested in connection with the theft of a historic flag from the National Historical Museum. (Seifan) has been identified by members of the security department as the driver of Andres Pascal Allende, a fugitive delinquent of the self-styled Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

It has also been reported that the student (Ricardo Belavidas San Martin), who appears to be involved in the flag case, is also under arrest.

BRIEFS

MIRAGE FIGHTERS--Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr (LATIN)--The Chilean Air Force has reported that the 12 Mirage fighters recently purchased from France will be sent in parts and assembled in Chile, and that the jets will be ready for their first flights next August, with crews trained in France. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1914 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY]

PAPER REPORTS M-19 FIVE-POINT PROPOSAL TO GOVERNMENT

PA102357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2304 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Apr (LATIN)--The leftist guerrilla group which has been occupying the Dominican Embassy for 44 days has proposed a five-point formula to the government to end the occupation, the newspaper EL VESPERTINO reported today.

According to the paper, the conditions set by the members of the 19 April Movement (M-19) are:

The Government (of Colombia) will provide them with transportation to travel with a group of hostages to Austria and from there to a country in the Far East.

The government will withdraw its troops (military units) from the embassy and El Dorado Airport and will provide helicopters to take them to the air terminal (from the embassy).

The seven members of the M-19 command who are in prison and four other leaders of the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) and other subversive groups must be released.

Suspension of the verbal courts-martial of M-19 leaders and transfer of such proceedings to regular courts.

Payment of ransom by the governments affected, the sum of which is as yet undetermined.

RED CROSS DELEGATE VISITS EMBASSY HOSTAGES

PA101729 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0205 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (EFE)--The International Red Cross today delivered to the Colombian Government a complete report on the health of the 20 hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. International delegate Armin Eric Kobel disclosed at a news conference that he had prepared the report based on his two visits to the embassy during recent days. "The report itself is confidential, and I have reported only to the Colombian Government," said Kobel, who is a regional delegate of the CICR [presumably the International Red Cross Commission] for the Andean countries , Guyana and Suriname.

Kobel said that during one of his visits to the Dominican Embassy, he had sufficient time to speak with Commander Uno, chief of the guerrilla operation, on the issue of the hostages' mental condition. "More than anything else, my visit was for humanitarian reasons," said Kobel, who pointed out he received all the cooperation he needed from the Colombian Government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas in order to fulfill his mission. "I talked to the 20 hostages and the M-19 guerrillas, and I found them all well and optimistic," the International Red Cross delegate added.

"My report concerns mostly the psychological conditions of all the hostages, including the 11 ambassadors," he said. "I also talked to the embassy occupants, but I will refrain from giving my opinion on what will be the outcome of this terrorist action, since this would be an interference in domestic affairs which is something I must not do," he explained.

Kobel, who announced that 10 April he will again visit the Dominican Embassy here, said he had given encouragement to the hostages, which is something they were needing. He was able to ascertain the conditions under which the M-19 guerrillas have kept the diplomatic hostages for more than 40 days in tension and uncertainty. He denied that during his visits he had started negotiations for safe-conducts for the hostages and the guerrillas, once the latter decide to depart for exile following a bloodless solution.

Commander Uno said Kobel "was able to view in great detail the humanitarian manner in which we treat our hostages, which we consider essential. We let him talk freely with all the hostages, and he drew his own conclusions."

PLANS UNDERWAY TO BUILD FENCE AROUND EMBASSY

PA090305 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Education Minister Llovera Caicedo said that there are plans to build provisional walls or fences around the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in order to isolate the area. Pedestrians and traffic would not then be able to get near the restricted area.

The minister said that academic activities will start next week according to a plan carefully studied by the Superior Council. This plan takes into consideration the resolutions taken by military authorities.

The ministers said that more specific information will be released during the week.

GOVERNMENT IN 'NO POSITION' TO ACCEPT REFUGEE CUBANS

PA110219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0131 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Apr (LATIN)--The Colombian Government announced officially tonight that it is not in a position to receive any of the 10,000 persons in asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas made this announcement to local newsmen at the government palace.

Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Col Julio Londono (ret) participated in the Andean Group foreign ministers meeting in Lima to study the situation created by the mass asylum of Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy.

Uribe Vargas' announcement came hours after Spain reported it was willing to accept 500 refugees and render financial assistance for the transfer of the Cuban refugees to another country.

CHAMBER PANEL CHOSEN TO DISSUADE ROLDOS FROM REFORMS

PA101804 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The National Chamber of Representatives has designated a five-member committee to meet with President Jaime Roldos to urge him to withdraw his proposed constitutional reforms, of which only one article has been approved.

The committee was made up of Representatives Rafael Armijos, Raul Clemente Huerta, Gil Barragan, Raul Baca and Wilfrido Lucedo of the Conservative Party, Liberal Party, Democratic Institutionalist Coalition, Democratic Left and Peoples Democracy, respectively.

Dialog Breaks Down

PA102054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 10 Apr (AFP)--A dialog between Ecuadorean president Jaime Roldos and a parliamentary commission failed here today after the first session, participants at the meeting have reported.

A commission of the Chamber of Representatives (legislative branch), chaired by Colonel Armijos, met with the president to ask him to withdraw the constitutional amendment which he introduced at a special congressional session.

Parliament turned down four of the five amendments suggested by Roldos. However, the president is intent on holding a plebiscite to secure approval for the amendments, one of which empowers him to dissolve Congress.

The legislators tried not to give an affirmative reply as they left the (?meeting). They simply stated that they will first inform the Chamber of Representatives. Several signs noted at the end of the meeting led to the belief that the talk had negative results.

EDUCATION MINISTER DEFENDS ROLDOS' AMENDMENTS

PA101421 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Galo Garcia Feraud, education and sports minister, who was vice president of the first commission in charge of the country's constitutional project and drafting the present Constitution, has assured this radio station that the procedure the president of the republic is following in requesting amendments to the Constitution is absolutely valid. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] As an association of communities, Ecuador must follow certain standards of juridical and constitutional order. It used to be that whenever we referred to the Constitution, it was always about a de facto violation of the magna carta. What we are trying to do now is amend the Constitution according to established procedures. One of these procedures is to submit the amendment to the Chamber of Representatives, and if necessary, there being no other alternative, to submit the amendments to the Ecuadorean people, because in a truly representative democracy the people have the right to express their views.

[Question] Political circles have constantly been saying that if President Roldos succeeds in having his way, he will become a civilian dictator. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Rulers make governments what they are. President Roldos has given enough proof of his tolerance, of his democratic ideals, of his great respect for human rights and of the right to disagree and to have different opinions. The president of the republic during this political conflict has proven beyond a doubt that he is a real statesman who believes in the republican system of government. I am sure that the president of the republic, if he should be granted special powers to legislate when the Chamber of Representatives is not in session, will use those special powers with utmost reponsibility and respect. He has given enough evidence that he is a very responsible man in matters related to politics and the state. There is no foundation, no reason whatsoever, to think that we are heading toward a civilian dictatorship. The special powers, you can be sure, will only be used for really important issues which need to be legislated. The president of the republic will use those special powers to meet the people's more urgent demands and under no circumstances will he misrepresent the power and the trust that the Ecuadorean people have in him. The president of the republic has always stressed his respect for the normal channels established by the Ecuadorean people and that economic development and social justice must go together. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION--Quito, 5 Apr (EFE)--Ecuadorean petroleum production for 1980 will amount to 74 million barrels, 9 million higher than the average for the past 8 years. For the first time, most of it will be used for domestic consumption. Petroleum exports from 1980 to 1984 should represent 43.7 percent of total Ecuadorean exports. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0020 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA]

CREDIT FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT--Quito--An executive decree has authorized the Ecuadorean electrification institute to negotiate a $7,110,835,000 [figures as heard] credit offered by the Mitsubishi Corporation of Tokyo, Japan, to finance the acquisition of electronic equipment for its substations in the country. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES HAVANA SITUATION

PY101443 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Interview with Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Dr Garcia y Garcia, could you tell us about the situation of the persons who are inside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana?

[Answer] Their situation has not changed. The situation of the persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy did not change just because there has been a meeting of the Andean Pact Council. For humanitarian reasons we will immediately begin some sort of action aimed at fulfilling these persons' desire to leave Cuba, because it does seem that the Cuban Government plans to facilitate this.

[Question] What will be the procedure to evacuate the refugees who have sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana?

[Answer] The final details are being arranged with international humanitarian organizations such as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [ICEM] and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. We are only waiting for Cuban Government approval for the ICEM, which is the organization that deals with this sort of problem, to begin to work. The Peruvian Government has officially requested this, and the ICEM has promised to do the job.

As soon as we have the approval of the Cuban Government, I believe that we will be able to start sending planes to get the people out.

[Question] An airlift?

[Question] How many Cubans is Peru ready to take? Could you give us a number? [sequence of questions as heard]

[Answer] I believe that Peru will be able to receive approximately 1,000 refugees.

[Question] Approximately 15 percent?

[Answer] I do not know exactly. We do not know exactly how many there are at the embassy.

[Question] What percentages will the other Andean countries accept?

[Answer] Each country will make its own announcement. I can only speak on behalf of Peru for the time being.

[Question] Have you received any offer from countries outside the Andean Pact, and which are they?

[Answer] Yes, we have received some offers, but each country will make its own announcement. I am not entitled to do it.

[Question] What is the current status of relations between Peru and Cuba, Minister Garcia y Garcia?

[Answer] For the time being we are concentrating on the situation of the refugees in the embassy, and that is all.

[Question] There is some talk to the effect that there has been violence among the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, that there have been conflicts and that the situation has become unbearable inside the compound.

[Answer] We have had no report in this regard. We have had some information regarding aggressions from outside, either stones or bullets, but no news about internal conflicts.

[Question] Please, how long will this situation at your embassy in Havana continue?

[Answer] Peru would like it to end as soon as possible and will do everything it can to shorten it.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, could you tell us when the first Cuban refugee will arrive in Peru?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that.

[Question] Two weeks? Three weeks?

[Answer] We have to act in agreement with the Cuban Government, and I cannot tell you when it will take place.

[Question] One last question for Buenos Aires, Argentina, sir. Can you as a diplomat give us a definition of what is happening with diplomacy in the world?

[Answer] I would describe the situation as a tragedy. I believe that diplomats are being used for political struggle through unfair means.

[Question] Would you say that diplomacy is experiencing a crisis?

[Answer] I do not believe that diplomacy is in crisis but rather that elements alien to diplomacy are using it in the wrong manner.

[Question] Do you believe that this situation has been provoked by the Cuban Government? Why did it happen?

[Answer] I do not have the slightest idea. As I have said before, Peru is still unable to understand fully why this situation is taking place.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT--Lima, 9 Apr (AFP)--Rolando Ames, director of social studies of the Catholic University of Lima, has reported that unemployment and underemployment in Lima has reached 55.5 percent of the population. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY]

MINING PRODUCTION FIGURES--The president of the organizing committee of the Third National Congress of Small Mining Enterprises, (Walter Vidal Ramos), has announced that these enterprises produce minerals worth over 36 billion soles per year. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY]

POLITICIANS SAY 'MANEUVER' BEHIND EMBASSY INCIDENTS

PA092214 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Leaders of three Venezuelan political organizations have warned that a maneuver against Cuba exists behind the incidents at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies in Havana.

Hector Perez Marcano, deputy of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, stressed that the problem has been distorted because it has been confirmed that there are many common criminals among the people who entered the Peruvian Embassy. Those who are not criminals are not being persecuted for political reasons.

For his part, Pedro Mena, deputy of the People's Electoral Movement, affirmed that an international maneuver aimed at obstructing Latin American relations with the Cuban Government has been underway over the past few months.

David Nieves, secretary general of the (?Socialist League), said that Venezuela has not respected the right to self-determination in this case because it is trying to have the Andean Pact countries [words indistinct] the situation being experienced in Cuba.

EL NACIONAL Criticism

PA091250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 8 Apr (LATIN)--The dismissal of former Peruvian ambassador to Cuba, Edgardo de Habich, by his government when he tried to restrict the granting of political asylum "was right," an EL NACIONAL commentary said here today.

The article by the chief of the newspaper's international section, Ted Cordova-Claure, maintained that President Fidel Castro's regime reacted with energy last week following an incident with some people seeking asylum at the Peruvian Embassy because he does not want his soldiers to die.

"The Cuban thesis is that many of those who seek asylum do not do it for political reasons, but because they are vagabonds or criminals, the article said, and that many of the diplomatic missions cannot discriminate or determine asylum as such."

"The first to note the seriousness of the problem was Peruvian diplomat Edgardo de Habich" it continued. "He warned that not all those who seek asylum are politically persecuted and that it was unwise to open the doors of all the embassies to everyone who wanted to leave in a hurry."

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CONFIRMS DECISION TO ATTEND GAMES

PA110121 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 10 Apr (AFP)--Venezuela confirmed today that it will attend the Moscow Olympic games scheduled for July, it was reported here today.

The Venezuelan Olympic Committee, headed by Luis Felipe Rodriguez, reiterated the decision by the Assembly of Federations to participate in the Olympic games and reject the boycott requested by U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

LOPEZ PORTILLO SPEAKS ON BENEFITS OF OIL

PA070057 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2201 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Gaymas, Mexico, 6 Apr (EFE)--Backed by its undisputed and indisputable sovereignty, Mexico enters the world energy market as the booty of no superpower, President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo said here today.

The chief of state admitted that the adoption of his proposal for a new world energy order "is not exactly what is desired," but things are advancing. However, "in the world, reasonable things are not always possible."

Lopez Portillo said, in speaking at this Mexican port on the Pacific Ocean some 1,800 km northeast of the capital, that "the prices of oil are not decided in government dialogs, but rather conform to the market's general conditions."

He noted that the talks which the Mexican Government recently held with representatives of the United States had nothing to do with oil prices. Referring to the world energy problem, Lopez Portillo said that "it is absurd for every interest to want to solve situations to its own benefit."

Mexico, he added, manages and supplies energy to promote its development interests, to turn the energy into a nonrenewable resource to fuel Mexican industrial progress in order to substitute some form of permanent wealth for it.

Finally he said that in the search for a new world energy order, which will be found only by overcoming "injustice, incomprehension and selfishness," Mexico is not fighting anyone, but proposing something definite which sooner or later will be accepted by all.

Meeting With Bowdler

PA071810 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has said his conversations last week with William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Robert Krueger, U.S. coordinator for Mexican affairs, did not touch on the subject of oil prices. He also said that Mexican crude oil will not become the booty of another nation and its price will be established according to the general conditions of the market.

OIL PRICE TO REMAIN UNCHANGED IN SECOND QUARTER

PA092308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (AFP)--The Mexican Government's petroleum enterprise today decided not to increase the price of its export crude oil for the second quarter of this year.

The prices during the first quarter were $32 for Isthmus-type oil and $28 for Maya crude.

SUPPORT URGED FOR PERUVIAN EMBASSY REFUGEES IN CUBA

PA110310 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Since Fidel Castro appeared on the Cuban scene as the man who does what he wants in that country, the island has become not only a cause for concern but a challenge to the other nations of America, including the United States, on a 24-hour basis. By becoming a socialist state, even according to its own constitution, Cuba accentuated the nature of its troublesome condition within the sociopolitical framework of the new world. And when other countries repudiated its regime and at the same time some Cubans voiced their desire to leave their native country in pursuit of other nations which they thought would offer broader freedom, Fidel played his first bluff in a dramatic international poker game.

In 1965 Fidel said he left his fellow citizens who wanted to emigrate free to do so as long as some country agreed to welcome them. That gauntlet was picked up by the United States, and since then thousands of Cubans have been living there, particularly in Miami. Although they feel a natural nostalgia for their homeland, they are fully enjoying great opportunities for improvement through work, free competition and active participation in the daily activities of a free, democratic nation which respects human rights.

Now Fidel has uttered a challenge again. He has used every tone of voice and every medium to say that all Cubans dissatisfied with the government can leave the island if they can find permanent status in another country. Now nearly 10,000 people are living precariously at the Peruvian Embassy. They see the embassy as an open door to the freedom they want. But now it turns out that in our America the governments which day and night voiced their faith in democracy and their desire to give all men in America every opportunity to escape the claws of communism have gone dumb following Fidel's challenge.

There has been no unanimous din of acceptance of the Cubans who want to leave Castro's island, as there should have been. It is the governments, not the peoples, who have to make such a statement because they have the power to accept or refuse those demands and they have the legal and economic means to meet them.

Now men in America can well wonder if that so-called devotion to democracy and the purported rejection of oppression were sheer words and not concepts believed in, practiced and carried through when the time--the hour of truth--comes. In the answer to these questions lies not only the fate of the 10,000 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana but also the prestige of the entire continent and the truthfulness or fallacy of its determination to remain democratic and give everyone who voices the desire to be democratic, as the refugees in Havana have been doing for the past few weeks, the opportunity to do so.

TORRIJOS DENIES HE WILL RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PA110032 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Apr 80 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[Text] Madrid, 9 Apr (EFE)--A study to be completed in 4 months at a cost of $26 million will be made jointly by Panama, the United States and Japan on a sea-level canal across Panama.

"This study, which was not done with the present canal early in this century, will consider two factors; ecology and national sentiments, which did not exist before," the former chief of the Panamanian Government, Gen Omar Torrijos, said here today. He is spending a few days in Madrid.

The former chief of government denied that in 1984, when new elections are to be held in Panama, he will run for president. "Nobody believes me, but that is the way it is," he said flatly. "I now realize how comfortable it is just to walk down a street, window shopping," he said.

Torrijos received a small group of newsmen, including an EFE correspondent, at an informal news conference in the Madrid hotel where he is staying. He discussed several topics on Latin America and particularly Central America.

"The Japanese realize that the way the world market moves today, the only thing one can 'maneuver' in the future is transportation, and building a canal that can be used by the 500,000-ton ships is a spectacular feat that will change the construction policy in every shipyard in the world," Torrijos said. He believes this canal, which will replace the present lock canal and will be at a different altitude, will make profitable the export of certain materials which are not being moved today. The sea-level canal will be 90 km long and will take 3 hours to transit, as opposed to the 8 hours required to transit the present canal.

The former chief of the Panamanian Government and commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard then answered some questions on the Central American situation. He denied that relations between Panama and Nicaragua had deteriorated. "We helped them when they needed it, and then we withdrew, which is the way it should be," he said, adding that Panama is giving Nicaragua all the technical and human cooperation possible to help them in their reconstruction.

"Actually the only thing we can give the Nicaraguans is advice, and what they really need is money," he added. He described the $75 million that the United States offered to the Sandinist junta as very small. He said the junta is acting with moderation and he does not think it is leading to the "Cubanization" of the country despite the fact that the language it uses is somewhat radical. They [the Sandinists] are using this language "because they are upset and they are just beginning," Torrijos added.

Regarding the Salvadoran situation, Torrijos sees it as very complicated. "There was a moment when we tried to mediate. There could have been a solution at that time. The leftist groups gave the Salvadoran junta a truce and it did not take advantage of it. A truce is not a blank check," General Torrijos said.

In his opinion, the United States is making a mistake in El Salvador by trying to find a solution through the Christian Democratic Party, which lacks strength. "They should be in favor of the moderate military officers." In any case, he affirmed, the situation is too complicated because the military officers will not be able to eliminate the revolutionary groups by themselves and the revolutionary groups do not realize that they will not be able to annihilate the military.

He said it was too bad that the current electoral process in the United States is reducing President Carter's ability to act firmly and said he hopes Carter will be reelected. "It will be the only way he can do anything, because U.S. presidents become stronger during their second terms." It is better that Carter be reelected so as to avoid another "novice," Torrijos noted.

Asked about the activity that certain groups seem to have started in former French and British possessions in the Caribbean, Torrijos said: "Well, I am not too up to date on that topic. It is Fidel Castro's sector." However, he added that this activity is very much like "spontaneous combustion." He attributed the traditional political and social calm in Panama to the fact that "no political group feels truly offended" and "that no door is firmly closed to anyone."

LABOR MINISTRY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST TREATY VIOLATORS

PA110224 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 30 PA

[Text] Oyden Ortega Duran, labor and social welfare minister, and local 907 and local 900 leaders held a historic meeting yesterday to discuss some firms' lack of observance of labor provisions in the Panama Canal area.

Ortega Duran's meeting with Luis Anderson (local 907) and Robert S. Goldson (local 900) lasted 4 hours. Ortega Duran was accompanied by Deputy Minister Rolando Anguizola, General Labor Director Ovidio Guillen and legal adviser Dr Jose Ceballos. Afterwards the minister said the meeting had been of historic importance "due to its implications, since it will be demonstrated that the Republic of Panama is a single sovereign territory and that the Torrijos-Carter treaty uprooted longstanding colonialism."

It is noteworthy that after the labor leaders stated all the charges against and violations committed by the firms, it was decided that the Labor Ministry will coordinate with the unions of the area and other national authorities on the immediate action to be taken against these firms. It was also noted that starting next week several Labor Ministry departments will conduct thorough inspections in the area to severely sanction firms that are breaking the labor law. The labor minister added that this attitude is consistent with specific instructions issued by President Royo concerning the enforcement of labor legislation throughout the canal area.

Ortega Duran added that a team of Labor Ministry experts will carefully analyze "the Act on U.S. Civil Service Reforms" issued in 1978. Its seventh chapter sets out guidelines on labor-management relations in the Panama Canal area. During the meeting this act was called "an imposition by the U.S. federal agencies operating in the canal area, which is contrary to the labor code and the Torrijos-Carter treaties." In no less than 30 days a national pronouncement will be issued on the violation of any aspect of the labor code as a result of the enforcement of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, U.S. implementation of those treaties and the "Act on U.S. Civil Service Reforms."

400 CANAL AREA WORKERS STRIKE DUE TO LABOR 'ANOMALIES'

PA090236 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] About 400 canal area workers walked off the job today to protest anomalies in labor-management relations which have developed since the street and road maintenance service, and the bridge of the Americas reverted to Panama. The strike is affecting the workers who belong to the Public Works Ministry in the canal area, as Abraham Sanchez Morales, a spokesman for the large group, told this station during the following interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] How long will the walkout last and how could the problem be solved?

[Answer] The strike will last until a ranking state official appears. We won't let a lower official solve the problem. We want a higher official who has decisionmaking power. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

300 CUBANS MAY BE ACCEPTED FROM PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA102238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1434 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Angel Calderon Fournier has stated that Costa Rica is in a position to receive some 300 Cubans of the 10,000 at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. However, he said that the government is waiting for the agreements to be adopted by the Andean Pact countries, which began meeting yesterday to determine how to resolve the problem.

Both the Foreign Minister and President Carazo expressed Costa Rica's willingness to help "as much as possible" in solving the refugee situation. Carazo remarked that if Fidel Castro were to open wide the doors to Cuba "the island would be emptied."

DEPUTIES DISCUSS PRESENCE OF U.S. HELICOPTERS

PA100323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The presence of five U.S. helicopters in a training and social action mission in Costa Rica was the subject of a debate last night in the Legislative Assembly.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealy arrived unexpectedly at the Legislative Assembly to explain the presence of the helicopters, which he explained were on a good will visit similar to those carried out on the same date during the two previous years. The communist deputies submitted a motion demanding that the helicopters, which are based in the Canal Zone, leave Costa Rican territory, alleging that being military units they should have requested permission to the Legislative Assembly to come to Costa Rica. Minister Echeverria explained that these are aircraft used especially for rescue operations, apart from the fact that the helicopters have no firearms and therefore require no authorization from the deputies.

The 5 helicopters, with a crew of 20 persons, will conduct a training program in the highest mountains in Costa Rica and will help several local institutions to set up welfare programs in places that can only be reached by air. They will also take groups from rescue teams to strategic points in the Talamanca Zone on the Atlantic side, to continue the search for two young scouts who disappeared 2 months ago in that mountainous area.

SECURITY MINISTER VIEWS POSSIBLE NICARAGUAN COUP

PA100442 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0003 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey considers it possible that a coup is being plotted against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua but said that there is no camp in Costa Rica where individuals could be training for such a purpose. He said the armed forces have carried out several operations in northern Costa Rica, on the border with Nicaragua, to search for supposed anti-Sandinist military camps used for training purposes.

"Within our capabilities we are guarding the whole border to prevent any guerrilla group from holding military maneuvers," he said. Echeverria added that he does not discard the possibility of a coup against the Sandinist government because the deposed military men warned from the beginning that they would try to return to power by any means.

According to reports received by Echeverria, Gen Gonzalo Evertz, one of the principal commanders of deposed Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, entered Costa Rica under an assumed identity at the end of March. However, investigations conducted by the National Security Department have not substantiated the accuracy of these reports.

Echeverria affirmed emphatically that Evertz can come to Costa Rica any time he wants to under his real name after complying with local laws "but if we can confirm that he is in the country illegally we will arrest and expel him, as we would expel any other foreigner under similar circumstances." The Somozist military commander owns a house in Costa Rica but he has not visited Costa Rica legally since the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

Regarding other reports, on the supposed presence in Costa Rica of General Somoza's son, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Echeverria said that he has heard no such report. "Like Evertz, Somoza Junior can visit Costa Rica, but legally, or we will expel him," he exphasized.

EL SALVADOR

POPE APPOINTS NEW ARCHBISHOP FOR SAN SALVADOR

PA101503 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1430 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran curia revealed that Mngr Arturo Rivera y Damas today was appointed the new archbishop of San Salvador by Pope John Paul II. He replaces Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez who was murdered on 24 March.

The curia said Monsignor Rivera y Damas is as of this date the apostolic administrator of the San Salvador diocese. It added that he has all the powers of a residential bishop. Rivera y Damas is the archbishop of Santiago de Maria, in eastern El Salvador, a post which he will continue to hold.

3,000 EXTREMISTS REPORTEDLY ESTABLISH 'FREE TERRITORY'

PA102038 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 2, 13 PA

[Excerpts] Thousands of inhabitants of Arcatao, Cancasque, and other towns in Chalatenango Department flee daily into the mountains in search of shelter because of constant threats from extremist groups, the armed forces reports. Yesterday morning, domestic and foreign newsmen visited the town of Cancasque which was attacked early Sunday morning by some 200 heavily armed men belonging to the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces.

The residents of Arcatao, Chalatenango Department, are facing a similar situation. There are daily attacks by subversive organizations. Yesterday morning, many persons who reside in the town visited the authorities in Chalatenango to send a message to the revolutionary government junta, asking to have effective vigilance established in that town and in rural sectors in the same area.

According to statements made yesterday, the extremist groups which keep the northern part of the country threatened have established a "free territory" in La Canada, El Portillo, Los Filos and other surrounding areas, where the extremist organizations claim to be living under their own laws. According to the report submitted to the authorities, approximately 3,000 heavily armed men are inhabiting the area which they have chosen to call a "free territory" because there are no authorities nor is the area visited by any military or security corps.

Army Preparation for Eviction

PA102223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1949 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Apr (LATIN)--Some 3,000 heavily armed guerrillas have occupied at least three towns in the northern department of Chalatenango, on the Honduran border, and declared the area the "free territory of El Salvador," according to reports from the authorities today. The rebels this week occupied the communities of El Canada, El Portillo and Los Filos (800, 1,500 and 600 inhabitants, respectively), in Aracatao jurisdiction, and according to authorities, are using the area as a base for nightly incursions against other towns.

According to the armed forces, the Salvadoran army is preparing an operation to evict the guerrillas, identified as members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), and other antigovernment leftwing forces such as the Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP) and the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN).

Elsewhere, police reported that an FPL armed commando today occupied Radio Senorial here and forced the operators to broadcast a message calling on the people to support the armed rebellion against the junta. Security agents arrived later and disconnected the transmitters.

Meanwhile, violence has claimed at least 33 dead in the last 4 days, 25 of which were identified by the police as farmworkers slain yesterday by guerrillas in the department of Cuscatlan, north of San Salvador. On Monday police clashed with FPL guerrillas. Four guerrillas were killed and several policemen were wounded at kilometer 76 on the Santana Highway, where authorities reported discovery of a clandestine arms factory. Two peasants died at Cancasque, Chalatenango Province, in addition to a student shot and a man who refused to turn over to a suspected "subversive" the vehicle he was driving yesterday in the capital.

Judge Atilio Ramirez, in charge of the investigation into the murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, left the country after having received anonymous death threats, according to court sources. The lawyer went to the United States with his family after the Supreme Court granted him permission to abandon the case, the sources said.

The Apostolic Nunciature meanwhile reported today that the Santiago de Maria Archbishop, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, 57, has been appointed "apostolic administrator" of the San Salvador archdiocese.

Rivera will temporarily assume the functions of Archbishop Romero, slain on 24 March at Mass at a hospital chapel.

ARMY REPORTEDLY SURROUNDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA101448 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0454 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The National University of El Salvador was surrounded tonight by military units. People who live near the university have stated that combined security forces have set up checkpoints on the streets having access to the university.

"Sporadic shootings have been heard at different times," said one of the persons interviewed by phone by this agency. It seems that armed groups within the university have been exchanging fire with the military units surrounding the campus.

The university has been militarily surrounded on three different occasions this year. The first time the authorities said that the action was to prevent injuries to thousands of demonstrators who had sought refuge there, following a leftist forces rally in San Salvador on 22 January.

After an unsuccessful guerrilla attack on the Salvadoran National Guard headquarters, the university was again surrounded on 3 March. On 17 March, military troops once again surrounded the university campus, presumably to forestall actions by leftists concealed in the university who were supporting violent actions on the occasion of a general strike called by the Marxist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

Residents of this vicinity said that several vehicles, including a bus, have been blocking the streets around the university. So far no official communique has been issued to explain reasons for the presence of military units round the university.

Authorities Deny Report

PA102349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1508 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Authorities told ACAN-EFE today that the University of El Salvador has not been surrounded by the military. They said that at 2100 (0300 GMT) yesterday Marxist militants parked a bus [across the road] near the Gen Francisco Menendez National Institute close to the university and a few minutes later police rushed to the scene to restore order. The police withdrew about 20 minutes later, after removing the bus, according to an official report.

The authorities said the report on the "military cordon" was issued by "agents of international subversion" with the intention of causing problems for the government. It was reported last night that for the fourth time this year the national university had been surrounded.

Reports by residents in the vicinity of the university said the military showed up in the early evening and sporadic shooting was heard. The university has about 20,000 students.

ARMED FORCES BULLETIN REPORTS LATEST INCIDENTS

PA102302 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2145 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Armed forces press committee bulletin dated 9 April]

[Excerpt] The committee has been informed that at 0630 on 9 April some 150 people--including some women--about 30-50 of whom were wearing olive drab uniforms, blue berets and red kerchiefs over their faces and who were carrying G-3 rifles, 12-gage shotguns, Molotov cocktails and Peoples Liberation Forces placards were moving on Monte San Juan, Cojutepeque, where they were planning to burn some homes.

Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] members took over the Argentina farm on the slopes of Chaparrastique volcano in San Miguel on 9 April.

It was a group of 50 and all were carrying Galil rifles, 12-gage shotguns, handgrenades and pistols. When military patrols showed up, they opened fire and fled. Grenades marked "N-3 explosive" [explosivo N-3 fabricado] were found.

In El Parnaso in Ojo de Agua in Cojutepeque on 9 April a group of 50 men, women and children were in a light blue truck and a red pickup truck which was towing a passenger bus. They were armed with submachineguns and brush hooks. Their faces were covered with red kerchiefs. They attacked patrolmen with G-3 rifles but the police escaped. Two subversives took 10-year-old Jose Andres Lopez, brother of a patrolman.

It was reported that at Coco Verde at the Cuscatlan coffee plant in San Rafael Cedros another group subversives armed with rifles and submachineguns felled trees and obstructed traffic. They also opened fire on the defenseless residents of nearby townships.

In Monte San Juan, Cojutepeque, it was reported that at 0840 today a group of 40 LP-28 members wearing uniforms and armed with submachineguns cut the National Telecommunications Administration lines to isolate the population and sowed terror in the area. Women carrying weapons roamed the area and killed Calixto Hernandez and Nicolas Perez. They also kidnaped Eugenio Hernandez, a patrolman. They killed Fidel Juarez and Bartolome Lopez and draped red BPR and LP-28 kerchiefs over their faces.

In San Antonio, El Rosario, Cojutepeque, a group of 100 individuals armed with (?Uzzi), G-3 and (Masden) machineguns and .22,.38 and .45 pistols were riding trucks decked out with BPR and LP-28 insignias. They killed three individuals and left their bodies by the roadside. Another 200 individuals wearing kerchiefs over their faces joined them and killed seven patrolmen. A group of 50 patrolmen fled to the Cojutepeque commander's office for protection.

TWO BRAZILIAN POLICEMEN INJURED IN ATTACKS

PA100422 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The police have reported in Rio de Janeiro that two policemen were wounded in San Salvador as they were giving personal protection to Brazilian Charge d'Affaires Augusto (Esteli Salinas). In the first attack, Brazilian agent Carlos Mendes was seriously injured in the face when a rock broke the window of the car he was riding in together with the diplomat. In another attack, Gil Ramos was slightly injured when a bomb exploded near the Brazilian Embassy in San Salvador where he was serving as a guard.

MAYORGA DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF YOUNG OFFICERS' REBELLION

PA102023 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Roman Mayorga, a former member of the Salvadoran Government, said in Mexico that a rebellion by young officers and the disintegration of the army political possibilities in El Salvador. Mayorga resigned his government post in January because there was, and still is, no room for a reformist program.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES POPULARITY OF MILITARY, GUERRILLAS

PA101252 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 7 PA

[Commentary by Hector Andino Maravilla: "Weakening of the Guerrillas"]

[Text] It is only natural that during recent months the leftist guerrillas should have been losing strength and even power if we take into consideration the fact that there have been some desertions from their ranks. The fact is that, in view of the measures toward good government which the present administration has taken to improve the living conditions of the masses, there is no longer a reason for the use of abrupt force.

The guerrillas have also been weakened as a result of the many casualties inflicted by the extreme rightists promoting a dictatorial Nazi-fascist government favorable to the dying oligarchy. The guerrillas have also sustained heavy casualties in clashes with the military forces, but, as Colonel Majano has said, the army is stronger than the guerrillas, so this is logical.

We must not forget that the Salvadoran army is one of the best trained, organized and disciplined in Latin America. We also have soldiers trained in guerrilla and counterguerrilla warfare. In addition, the Salvadoran people have slowly been moving closer to the military and supporting them because the military has been able to instill confidence in the civilian population.

This had to happen sooner or later if we remember that the 15 October 1979 insurrectional movement eliminated regimes which for almost 50 years had been plundering the national treasury and maintaining the flourishing power of the Salvadoran oligarchy. Now the young military men, who often in the past wanted to change things but could not because there was no unity of purpose in the military ranks, realize that all along the powerful interests of large capitalists were using the armed forces for purposes incompatible with the lofty historical mission of the armed forces.

The guerrillas have been weakened and the army has become much stronger because the former has lost popular backing while the latter has reconquered it with actions, not just with promises.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES LESSENING DANGER OF CIVIL WAR

PA110112 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 6, 19 PA

[Carlos Jiron column: "Will We Climb a Cliff to Peace?"]

[Text] Some time ago I wrote that we Salvadorans were sitting on a powder keg beside a flame. In other words, it could explode at any moment, wiping at least a major part of the population off the map. The most recent events, one after another, almost confirmed our forecast, but now it would seem that we have reached the other side without drowning.

Before 15 October, and even some weeks afterward, one could sense the black clouds of an imminent bloody civil war. Hundreds of newsmen from all over the world confirmed these fears, since they were prepared to cover a situation much worse than that of Nicaragua, although the circumstances were completely different in the two cases.

Are we right in our present feeling that the specter of a civil war has been dispelled? In any forecast, we must admit that an unknown factor exists. Apparently there will be no civil war. If it were to come now, we could only say that it would be a natural biological phenomenon resulting from our great population density. In other words, it would be rooted in the same causes as the great historical world conflagrations which have decimated populations because of shortages of food. Unfortunately the high level of technology achieved by man is not being used to its maximum potential for the production of more food, but rather for manufacturing increasingly sophisticated weapons for mass extermination.

We cannot speculate after all unless we start with specific facts. At this time more than ever we feel that the eruption of a civil war is least possible. The government junta has wrested important banners from the most powerful of the forces that were trying to destablilize the country. The so-called right, or extreme right, did not do much. It maintained a conservative view of the status quo although it did accept a system of change--not violent change but gradual, evolutionary change, if the social system would permit it.

Another decisive factor: The immense majority of the people themselves were not inclined to become involved in a confrontation among the people. Indeed they did not and do not want one. Perhaps the Nicaraguan case, with its horrors, may have contributed to the Salvadoran decision to think twice before plunging into such an adventure.

And the role of the radical groups of the Marxist left? Are they lying low while preparing to strike? Or are they not as fierce as they seemed or not as organized as they boasted or do not have as much support as was believed? It is generally thought that the assassination of Monsignor Romero was planned as the spark for a popular uprising upon which the left would capitalize; but for unknown reasons they did not exploit it, although they tried. On the other hand the government junta's determination to neutralize the attack by the extreme left must be taken into account. "The party is over," one member of the junta said previously, and it seems that he was serious.

It cannot be forgotten, either, that behind the scenes of the entire Salvadoran drama--the last act of which has probably not yet been played--is the resolute moral, military and economic support of the United States, which is evidently not willing to tolerate the establishment of new socialist or similar regimes in this, the throat of America, without seriously endangering its own security. [as published]

The remaining question is: Has Havana been defeated before the battle began? Will Moscow excuse this? And most important: Could it really be true that we have crossed the feared Amazon and reached the shore of peace without having experienced the suffering we feared?

Another important consideration is whether or not we should proceed with the profound changes in order to secure what seems to be a fact of life, or should we stop the wagon for the time being? Perhaps commonsense would indicate that we should do the latter in order to await results so that we will not be in the position of having the medicine kill the patient.

The present feeling is pleasant: The feeling that the danger is passing. But we should not be too confident and it would be better to remain on the alert.

CRM ISSUES DOCUMENT CREATING DEMOCRATIC FRONT

PA101518 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] has issued the document creating the Salvadoran Democratic Front [FDS] which is made up of several democratic and progressive organizations in El Salvador whose creation was announced last week. Our correspondent in El Salvador gives details on this:

[Begin recording] The CRM today published the document issued by the organizations which made up the FDS. The document was signed by the following organizations: The Peoples Liberation Movement, the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation, the Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians, National Revolutionary Movement, the Popular Faction of the Christian Democratic Party, the General Association of Salvadoran University Students [Asociacion General de Estudiantes Universitarios Salvadorenos--AGUES], the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation, the Salvadoran United Labor Federation and the Trade Union Federation of the Food, Clothing, Textile and Related Industries [Federation Sindical de Trabajadores de la Industria del Alimento, del Vestido, Textiles, Similares y Conexos de El Salvador]. [as heard]

In addition, the Central American University, run by Jesuits, the National University of El Salvador and the National Federation of Small Businesses are reported as observers. It has been reported that these three observers are seeking the ratification of the document in their superior councils and will join the FDS soon. The next step will be the unification with the CRM. The text of the FDS document follows:

We, members of the democratic organizations which are present here, decided to form a democratic front in order to participate in a more effective way in the struggle of our people. The creation of this front is the culmination of a long process through which we have tried several formulas and positive solutions for the country. We have repeatedly participated in the elections for mayors, deputies and presidents but have only been frustrated because of the fraud carried out by the government party.

The members of the FDS agreed to participate with the government junta that was formed after the 15 October 1979 military coup. However, we had to withdraw when the true nature of the reforms with repression became evident. This cruel repression still prevails.

The members of the FDS are democratic organizations, as we have demonstrated by accepting the rules of a democratic game which is corrupt and contrary to the positions of victory. We are honest organizations seeking, above all, the welfare of the Salvadoran people. This honesty, more than any other factor, leads us to support and make ours a solution taking shape, despite its limitations which must be corrected, as it is the true solution to the political, economic and social crisis of our country. We are referring to the platform presented by the CRM. In clarifying this point, we want to explain that we have seen in this platform the basis of what could be a democratic and popular government offering effective participation not only to the organized groups that are proposing this but to other popular sectors which are not organized--middle class, professionals, small and medium businesses, without excluding the honest military officers.

We, therefore, are offering a government based on wide popular support with the political and ideological potential needed to carry out the profound structural and permanent reforms for the liberation of our people. The democratic organizations which have decided to create this front believe in a program that can satisfy the spirit and efforts of those seeking the liberation of our people.

The same is not true of the military project of the Christian Democratic Party being (?illegally) promoted by the U.S. Government. In it, the imprecise and deficient reforms are accompanied by serious attempts to eliminate the popular movement. Implementing the reforms of this project, such as the agrarian reform, is completely impossible.

With the formation of this front, we are trying to gather all the democratic sectors in an organized and coherent way which we will subsequently explain to all democratic sectors in order to bring the popular movements with common ideals closer together. We also want to counter the attempts to prepare the organized people that other sectors [words indistinct].

We expect to win over the solidarity of all the democratic people of the world so that they will support our struggle which is the same as all popular sectors. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBERS MAKE COMMENTS

PA100434 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Members of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission are currently visiting our country. Marianela Garcia, president; Antonio Hernandez, a commission member; Oscar Bonilla, also a member and president of the Association of University Students of El Salvador, and Atilio Ramirez, judge at the Fourth Penal Court in San Salvador held a news conference at the legislative palace this afternoon to report on the current Salvadoran situation.

Bonilla said that the United States and the Salvadoran oligarchy are trying to increase the struggle in the country. He charged that employees of the Panama Canal this week stopped a U.S. ship carrying weapons for the Salvadoran junta. He added that the Christian Democratic military junta has prepared a plan to intervene in university affairs and that a rector has been already chosen. He is Col Juan Ramon Avalos Navarrette. For this reason, Bonilla is issuing a call to all universities in the world to reject this action.

For her part, Marianela Garcia, president of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, called for the intervention of the International Red Cross, especially to aid refugee camps which are becoming larger. Then she added:

[Begin recording] We have data on the repression within our areas of responsibility. An average of 20 or 30 persons come to our offices every day to file charges. This average has been constant since January 1980. These persons come to report all kinds of human rights violations, particularly the cases of people who are arrested and then murdered a few meters from the place where they were captured.

We have many figures we can cite; approximately 1,329 persons have been killed from 16 October to 26 March. This is not an exact figure. We believe that this figure represents a 30 percent [words indistinct]. The data we have obtained lately gives us an average of 50 to 60 persons killed every day. After Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero was killed, our records began to show that a person is killed for political reasons every 40 to 45 minutes. However, we are trying to confirm this.

Within this same framework, we want to point out certain specific things, such as the most common characteristics of the repression after the coup d'etat. Although it is true that there has been repression in El Salvador for many years, it was not until the junta took over that this repression was increased as well as the violation of all human rights. This increase was marked by a general and also a selective repression. It was applied to peasants, teachers, workers, university students, high school students and also certain professionals.

The characteristics I was referring to before include the cruelty that the bodies show, the tortures inflicted with some kind of an acid or the burning with something we have not been able to determine; the beheading of persons and also the cases in which the victim's genitals were severed and then placed in their mouth.

I believe that this is a report that although it is not too pleasant to hear, is a reality being experienced in El Salvador. Ninety percent of the cases of repression against women reveal that they have been gang raped by their captors. [end recording]

LEFTIST BACKING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION NOTED

PA101709 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Reports indicate that three members of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission are presently in Europe, publicizing the political events in the country in their own way.

The three members, headed by Marianela Garcia Diaz, left the country on the Wednesday before Easter after holding a news conference with foreign newsmen, whom they asked to accompany them to the international airport in Comalapa because, they said, they were being persecuted by the authorities following the incidents on Palm Sunday at the metropolitan cathedral.

The members of the commission went first to Nicaragua, then Costa Rica, Mexico and New York. They later went to Italy and France, where they are at present. It is possible that they may prolong their tour, extending it to other European cities, reports say. At each stop, the travelers have made statements regarding the assassination of Monsignor Romero and the disturbances which took place on Palm Sunday. Another member of the touring commission is university student Antonio Hernandez. Informed sources describe the Human Rights Commission in San Salvador, as a body established on its own authority in the capital and supported economically by leftist organizations, which includes subversive groups. This is why, they said, the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador is only concerned about the physical safety of government enemies, particularly members of organizations which support it. The commission has never taken a charitable step on behalf of a victim of the left.

CATTLEMEN DISCUSS SUSPENSION OF BEEF EXPORTS TO U.S.

PA100306 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Apr 80 pp 5, 57 PA

[Text] The cattle sector is greatly concerned over the announcement by the United States suspending the beef export quota for this country. The Cattle Association Cooperative of El Salvador noted that the measure will have serious consequences for the national economy since beef is one of the biggest capital-producing export products. Salvador Pena Valle, manager of the cooperative, said the U.S. authorities claim El Salvador has violated the pesticide tolerance allowed by the United States. Pena Valle maintained that the situation is critical considering that in addition to eliminating the entry of foreign capital, the Salvadoran labor force will be seriously affected should the processing plants be forced to reduce production, thus increasing the critical economic situation of El Salvador.

He exhorted the government to establish programs, through the Ministry of Agriculture, for the required pesticides control. Above all, he added, such control should be responsibly handled.

He emphasized that it would be highly beneficial for the Ministry of Agriculture to summon the cattle sectors to discuss with them the seriousness of the problem and hear their recommendations, and thus contribute to the search for real solutions because, he noted, in the end it will be the cattlemen who will be most seriously affected by limiting their production to domestic consumption.

It must also be mentioned, he said, that paralyzing or reducing the activities of the exporting plants will affect the tanneries, concentrate factories, soap manufacturers and small businessmen as the latter use the byproducts made by the factories as raw material for manufacturing their products. The labor force used by these plants will also be affected.

It will be useless, however, he added, to prepare programs if they are not going to be implemented responsibly; it is necessary to be aware of the serious harm done to the cattle industry by this type of problem. The cooperative, he concluded, is aware of the problem and is willing to cooperate with the Agriculture Ministry in the search for positive solutions.

EDUCATION MINISTRY WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

PA110119 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1507 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] General Education Bureau employees, particularly the educational television workers, whose offices are located in Santa Tecla, went on strike this morning. The teachers working at the city normally training new teachers also went on strike today. Another Education Ministry office that went on strike this morning is the National Arts Center. The strike will be for an indefinite period.

GUATEMALA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, STUDENT SHOT TO DEATH 9 APR

PA102057 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City--On Wednesday, a university professor and a student were murdered. This has extended the wave of violence that has been affecting Guatemala for the past 2 weeks.

Professor Johnny (Tahingten) Castillo of the University of San Carlos was shot to death by two persons riding a motorcycle.

(Tahingten) was 48 years old. He was a law professor at the Juridic Sciences School of the university. The law professor was in a white BMW parked in the downtown area, across from the so-called popular attorney's office--which gives gratuituous assistance to anyone needing legal assistance.

He did not work for that office. Other San Carlos University professors operate this office.

More on Student's Death

PA100329 San Salvador Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City--Another student leader was murdered yesterday afternoon in Guatemala City. Marco Antonio Urizar Hermosa, president of the Student Association of the Humanities School of the San Carlos de Guatemala University, was murdered yesterday afternoon by several unidentified men inside a market in Zone 12 while in the company of two small nieces.

This tragic incident was perpetrated in the most cowardly fashion, according to eyewitnesses, because one 5-year-old niece was shouting at the killers not to shoot their uncle while he was protecting the other 2-year-old niece.

The communications media reporters were told that at 1600 yesterday Urizar Hermosa decided to enter the Sacred Heart messhall in Zone 12 a short distance from his home in the company of his two nieces to have a snack. Several unidentified men entered the market located at 9th Avenue and 22nd Street in Zone 12. The men carried automatic weapons and, according to several eyewitnesses, they went directly to where the student leader was sitting and shot him several times, shattering his head and throat. Several bystanders were in danger of being shot and the people panicked.

WORKERS IN 12 SECTORS TO RECEIVE MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

PA091701 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2303 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Apr (LATIN)--Presidential public relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman announced today that minimum wages have been increased by more than 100 percent in 12 economic sectors. Toledo stated that workers in the food, textile, shoes, printing, rubber products, chemical substances, alcohol, paper, basic nonmetallic minerals, petroleum by-products and soft drink industries will receive minimum wages of approximately 4 quetzales (dollars) daily starting next month.

This represents an increase of about 2 quetzales for each of these activities. According to the official spokesman this is the government's response to the workers demands for substantial wage increases.

At the end of February the government set a minimum wage of 3.50 quetzales for agricultural activities, forestalling a nationwide strike which was being planned by the labor organizations. The official spokesman said the measure taken by Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia's government is a positive solution to the workers' problems and will help families whose income has been hit by the inflation affecting the country due to continuous fuel price increases. So far this year the inflation rate has been 12 percent, according to official estimates.

HONDURAS

U.S. AID WILL HELP NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PA102359 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Excerpt] The government is putting special interest and efforts into making 1980 a year of real progress for Honduras. This has been the trend in past years, despite the economic limitations faced by the administration as a result of the price increases in oil and its byproducts.

Nevertheless, the president of the military junta is in a position to make renewed and more effective efforts based on the substantial economic aid the United States has offered following Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's meetings with U.S. officials and important representatives of the private sector during his recent visit to that country.

The 1980 development plan has seven fundamental areas: education, health, agrarian reform, rural roads, housing, water supply and electric power. These are the areas the government is going to give special attention to. This does not mean other state affairs will be neglected.

OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF SOMOZIST TROOPS DENIED

PA101615 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] News reports published yesterday dealt with a Managua report according to which the Nicaraguan Government announced on Tuesday that groups of former Somozist guards who plan to return to Nicaragua have been detected in Honduras. The report states that Commander Carrion has announced that the Nicaraguan Government already has sent a diplomatic note to the military Government of Honduras informing it of the situation.

In this regard, we are allowing ourselves to issue the following clarification:

1. Officially, we are unaware of the presence in our territory of armed groups with plans to harass the neighboring government. When such groups have been detected, our military authorities have dissolved them and orders have been issued so that those activities do not take place. There has been evidence of this position in the recent past.

2. The Honduran Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs so far has not received from the Government of Nicaragua a diplomatic note informing it of the alleged situation. Therefore, we respectfully deny this part of the report.

3. The Government of Honduras reiterates its traditional and unchanging position of respect for the domestic affairs of its neighbors and its firm determination not to allow any act of aggression against any of them, regardless of the reasons invoked.

In line with this position of respect, the Government of Honduras expects, and has the right to expect, complete reciprocity.

NICARAGUA

GUERRILLA GIVES DETAILS OF PLANS OF SOMOZIST 'GANGS'

PA100439 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Somozist gangs were planning to come from Honduras to bloodstain Nicaragua with their board of directors, their safe houses and even their codes. But it did not do them any good. The Sandinist State Security Organization has a complete list of their names, the addresses of the safe houses which they were occupying, the names of the occupants, and all of their plans.

Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna will now give us some details of the lengthy information which the Sandinist State Security Organization has obtained:

[Begin recording] Not to use other names, the individuals David Oliva, Carlos Diaz, Jose Lopez, Arturo Herrera, Pedro Pablo Bermudez, Hugo Pineda, (Glen Monten)--who call themselves president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, board member, board member, and board member--have formed a board of directors.

Through this board of directors, they allegedly channel the orders for carrying out hostilities and handling their resources and other things. We have learned that David Oliva, in addition to having a bloody record as a paramilitary in Esteli Department and specifically in (Pondega) City during the Somozist regime, has been mentioned as having participated in the murder of young Edgardo Vasquez.

The Honduran press reported that companero Edgardo Vasquez was tortured and murdered by David Oliva and others. It is interesting to note that Edgardo Vasquez was a Sandinist fighter, as the Honduran press said, from the town of San Marcos de Colon, near the border.

The board of directors that I mentioned to you earlier is from San Marcos. There is also another board of directors made up of known criminals from our country, such as Colonel Villalobos. You must have heard about Colonel Villalobos. He was famous for the massacre in Bocay in 1963. He murdered peasants in the Nueva Segovia region. He is now a member of the board of directors and is known by his followers in Danli by the name of Juan Zuniga. Another name mentioned was that of Victor Montenegro, alias Kaliman, who also belonged to Los Cascabeles Company, which was part of the basic infantry training school. Jose Porras is another member of the board of directors in Danli and owns a restaurant in Honduras known as Siete Mares. Raul (Vequies) and Martin (Guardian)--the latter another person you must have heard about a few days ago as he was wanted by the Honduran authorities--are also members of this board. We believe that the Honduran authorities did not really know how bad this man is. There is another board of directors operating in Choluteca. This board of directors includes men named Luis Portillo and Colonel Garcia. We are verifying their names but we are sure they were members of the (FAP). Another member of that board is a sergeant by the name of (Cragua).

The plans mentioned by these counterrevolutionaries include the one reported by Leonardo Mejia Hernandez--who is among those captured [words indistinct]. He said that he received orders from former National Guardsmen Andres Gonzalez and Julio Porteno to infiltrate Nicaragua, go to the Chinandega mountains and wait for the arrival of hundreds of armed National Guardsmen who would depart from a place known as (Hontoito) in Honduras.

Cesar Augusto Vivas and Marco Antonio Castro Nardona, also under arrest, received orders from a former National Guard colonel. They were told to infiltrate Nicaragua in order to obtain information on military installations of the Sandinist Peoples Army.

We also found out from the testimony of the prisoners and other information obtained by the State Security Department that there were specific plans for [words indistinct]. We can assure you that they are allegedly doing this to create gangs to spread terror and to try to spoil the campaigns and the plans that our revolutionary process is carrying out with the framework of the country's economic reactivation.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS LITERACY CRUSADE PROBLEMS

PA101306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] A briefing was held today at the Central America high school with representatives of the government, the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the national literacy campaign and departmental representatives from all over the nation attending. The problems faced so far in the literacy crusade in the rural areas, valleys, hamlets and mountains were the primary topics discussed by the ministers of foreign trade, social welfare, health, education and transportation, as well as other ministers and regional officials.

With regard to health, Deputy Minister Adolfo Chamorro reported that the state of health in rural areas is deplorable and that much time will be needed to correct this legacy of the past, but that our revolution is at its peak and is working at top capacity to bring health to the entire country.

Among problems discussed were the following: the lack of potable water, the presence of fleas and ticks--which are being eliminated by fumigation--and a lack of revolutionary conscience among doctors. It was noted that the doctors went on vacation for Holy Week while the literacy brigadists were deployed in the countryside to carry out their teaching duties. There is a lack of eyeglasses for teachers who have poor vision. There is a need to beef up municipal and other medical centers.

With regard to food supplies for our young teachers, it was clearly established that they are not going hungry, because we have enough grain stockpiles, although there is some shortage of sugar and cooking oil.

Regarding the safety of the brigadists, Comdr Bayardo Acre of the FSLN National Directorate said that before the crusade began, the Sandinist Peoples Army deployed 2,000 Sandinist soldiers in the mountains to comb the area and rid it of parasitical elements. Nevertheless, the army continues to comb the area for the safety of the brigadists.

Companero Carlos Carrion, FSLN delegate to the national literacy crusade, mentioned the instructions that the brigadists should receive in the mountains to prevent certain diseases, particularly in Nueva Segovia, Madrid and El Rama, where the medical staff has to be increased because of the extra number of brigadists.

Education Minister Companero Carlos Tunnerman said that before winter, the literacy crusade will send doctors and medical students to those rural areas that become intransitable during the rainy season. He added that the necessary amount of food to last through the rainy season will also be sent to those areas.

[Domestic trade] Minister Paul Atha mentioned the plan for the distribution of food in the next 5 months to areas which are intransitable during the rainy months. For this purpose, 100 trucks are being obtained through the national staple foods enterprise [ENABAS], to be used for carrying grain and other groceries. He said the main transportation problems are on the Atlantic coast, where transportation is mostly by water, but the first brigadists are being transferred there.

During the meeting, the possibility was mentioned of forming red and black brigades of doctors to work in the crusade, just as the members of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN] are doing.

For their part, departmental officials outlined the problems faced in their regions. They received responses from the ministers and officials of the national literacy campaign. One such reply was given by Revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce, who said emphatically that the success of this crusade depends on the revolutionary fervor of all those involved, because this is the second war of liberation on which the future of the Sandinist people's revolution depends to a great extent.

Here are the statements made by Commander Arce Castano:

[Begin Arce recording] I would like to make a certain appeal. In the first place, we have the problems presented by the health minister. There are a number of health problems which are beginning to have an impact not only on the brigade members but also on the teachers and the people who are going to the rural areas for the first time. All this is causing great alarm, and this is logical, but it is necessary to take into account that these problems cannot be solved overnight. I believe that departmental coordinators of the campaign have the right and duty to exert maximum pressure on the state health structure to make this structure work to the maximum to solve the problems.

However, while agitating within the state structure in an attempt to solve problems, we must not feel, as we have often felt, that the Health Ministry is not functioning and that it is not meeting the needs that have been presented. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep in mind--and this is the crux of the appeal that I wish to make--the contrast between these realities which we are facing and the capacity of the state. We must have no fear; we must face up to this situation in the mountains with revolutionary fervor. We must have a constant effort on the part of the departmental coordinators and all others to develop this revolutionary fervor. [end recording]

RICE RECEIVED FROM U.S., COSTA RICA

PA100456 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] A total of 29,500 tons of rice were received here yesterday from the United States and Costa Rica as a result of recent requests by the National Staple Foods Enterprise [ENABAS]. The grain was received in two shipments: 7,500 tons from the United States unloaded at San Juan del Sur, and 22,000 tons from Costa Rica, sent through the Penas Blancas point on the border.

The shipment is now being forwarded to the various ENABAS distribution centers in the country, formed to supply the worker and peasant population and the literary crusaders in the mountains.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENT ATTACKS ANDEAN GROUP EFFORTS

PA110248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Apr (AFP)--The five countries of the Andean Pact--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--were bitterly attacked in a communique published today by the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

Referring to the Andean Group meeting today in Lima on the problem of the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the document affirms that none of them effectively guarantee, as does Cuba, the right of children to live, of youths to an education and of people to health and work. The Cuban Foreign Ministry vigorously rejects the attempt to impart lessons to a people who are guaranteed what for others is a remote aspiration.

After reiterating that Cuba is not opposed to anyone's departure for Venezuela, Peru or any other country so agreeing, with the authorization of the governments concerned, the document states that the Cuban people identify with the thesis of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro that the construction of socialism is a free and willing association.

On the contrary, the embassies of Venezuela and Peru in Havana, where many refugees who entered by force have been staying for 11 months, were accused, though without specific mention, of having violated the principles of international law by converting these missions into hideouts for wrongdoers.

Cuba also criticized those who distort the right of asylum to harbor common criminals who have nothing to do with politics. All of these (?actions) coincide suspiciously with the intensification of hostility, threats of aggression and U.S. maneuvers against our country, the document stressed.

GRANMA COMMENTARY SCORES CARTER STAND ON REFUGEES

PA102020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA today published a commentary on statements made by U.S. President James Carter regarding Central America, the Caribbean and Cuba.

The newspaper notes the insolence of a person who believes he has the right to continuously meddle, disregard the interests of the people and act up in the Caribbean as if this were a private lake of U.S. imperialism. The newspaper adds that according to AFP, Carter has reaffirmed his support for the junta of the Government of El Salvador, which, he said, is struggling to carry out the broadest reforms he has ever heard of.

Carter characterized the democratic and revolutionary processes in Grenada and Suriname as reverses and said he hopes they are only temporary. GRANMA adds that the statements made by the U.S. President reached the peak of reaction and shamelessness when he referred to the elements at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana--most of them criminals--and said that his heart goes out to them.

The Cuban newspaper says we are used to seeing the common political positions that the chief of the Chilean fascist junta, Augusto Pinochet and President James Carter hold, but those whom Carter characterizes as poor refugees in the Peruvian Embassy would be more appreciative if the United States helped the Lima government satisfactorily solve its present situation.

SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT POSITION BROADCAST

FL101430 [Editorial Report FL] All this week Havana Domestic Service transmitters have been observed devoting much of their newscasts to reporting local reaction to the events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, without giving current information on developments regarding the exiles at the embassy.

Havana television news, for example, has been leading off its newscasts at 1700 and 0000 GMT, with reports of the Cuban people's support for the government's position set forth in the 7 April GRANMA editorial (ref FL071315) and interviews with people in the street and workplaces who reaffirm support for the government and condemn those at the embassy. Television also reports that it continues to receive numerous telegrams and telephone calls from the people reaffirming such support. It closed the 9 April 1700 GMT newscast with a film clip of a group of people, not identified, chanting: "Que se vayan, que se vayan," (set them go) and "Fidel, Fidel, Fidel."

Referring to the people's "spontaneous reaction," Havana Radio Reloj throughout 9 April reports having received "a real mountain of telegrams in which all our people" declare their support for the GRANMA editorial. For example, it reports that students, workers, members of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution and people in general are holding "flash meetings" to read the editorial, "demand that the vagrants and bums" gathered at the Peruvian Embassy leave the country and express "their strongest condemnation" of the events at the embassy.

During the evening of 9 April, Havana continued to report on all the telegrams and phone calls the stations are getting expressing support for Cuba's firm position "in defense of national dignity and sovereignty." The "exemplary" and "courageous" character of Pedro Ortiz Cabrera, the Cuban guard killed at the Peruvian Embassy, is played up, with interviews with relatives and friends in his hometown of Chivirico. Radio Progreso, in its 2300 GMT newscast, interviews two elementary school children who chide "counterrevolutionary parents" who are taking their children to dangerous places, away from a country where they enjoy many benefits and are truly free. International news items in this and other casts cite "world" support for Cuba (FL100112) and describe the high unemployment and cost of living in Peru.

Havana television at 0000 GMT on 10 April spends almost five minutes showing films of the marches and rallies held by workers, students, etc, in support of the GRANMA editorial. One scene shows Uncle Sam burning in effigy.

Radio Rebeloe's Revolutionary Armed Forces newscast at 1045 GMT on 10 April reports Juan Cruz Cabrera, 17 years of age, a resident of the municipality of La Lisa, as saying he had been forcibly taken to the Peruvian Embassy by his parents. Cruz Cabrera added that after 2 hours of exile in the embassy, he had escaped from the place he called a true hell. The youth noted that he had remained in the embassy with his parents for more than 2 hours, more than long enough to realize that he was not meant to be there. After such a bitter experience, the youth said he felt he was a revolutionary, "perhaps a bit too late, but believe me that is what I felt." The youth added that he had entered the embassy at 0500 hours last Sunday and, after a few minutes among those people--homosexuals, bullies and criminals--he said to himself: If these people are enemies of the revolution, I undoubtedly am a revolutionary. Cruz Cabrera called the embassy a hell. People there look at you as if you were about to take away from them the place they occupy. There is no solidarity; they are a pack of animals. They do not help each other. He explained that he tried to leave twice but some of the exiles in the embassy had pushed him around and beaten him, shouting that no one there could chicken out. He added that in his third try he was able to jump over the fence.

In closing, Cruz Cabrera said that at the beginning he was confused and nervous but that now he does not repent having returned to where he really belongs.

He stressed: I am not alone. My neighbors have helped me. The president of the local Committee for the Defense of the Revolution offered me all the help I may need.

Most 10 April morning newscasts highlight statements by Mexican parliamentarians on the Peruvian Embassy incident, which they called a provocation and blamed U.S. presidential adviser Brzezinski for plotting it.

AFP REPORTS LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AT EMBASSY

NC110755 Paris AFP in English 0751 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Havana, April 11 (AFP)--A certain amount of excitement linked to the possible departure from Cuba of the first group of some 10,000 refugees crowded into the Peruvian mission here began building up around the embassy late last night, a diplomat living within the perimeter of security said today.

Megaphone announcements reported began informing Cubans inside the compound around 11 p.m. local time that passports would be issued shortly and all their Cuban property confiscated.

Feeding rumors that the first contingent of refugees would soon be leaving, there was unusual airplane activity around a military airport near the diplomatic mission and the presence of a large boat 500 meters (yards) from the shore facing the Peruvian Embassy.

Early yesterday, Peru fixed the total number of Cuban refugees it would accept at 1,000, while Spain announced it would accept 500 of the exiles and Costa Rica said it would take in 300.

Meanwhile, the city of Havana appears increasingly split between pro-Castro defenders of the current regime and those who have chosen to leave, taunted with the label of young revolutionary Cuba for its exiles, the "gusanos" (vermin). There have been reports of refugees' safe-conduct passes being snatched away and torn up by Cubans loyal to President Fidel Castro when the exiles left the compound to seek provisions.

Ventures out of the compound have been further discouraged by vigilante "Committees for the Defense of the Revolution," which have called for surveillance of "every street corner."

Increasingly frequent demonstrations against the mass departure of the would-be emigres, street scuffles which have left some of the exiles disfigured with club blows, and police identity controls, reported by diplomats in the area, of several Cubans seeking asylum at the Costa Rican Consulate, have added to a rising climate which could turn into a witch-hunt, observers believe.

Refugees Near 'Hysteria'

PA102017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Apr (AFP)--The collective mental state of the thousands of refugees in the Peruvian Embassy here today was near hysteria and, if violence erupts, it is feared that the first victims will be some of the week- or month-old babies who are inside. The refugees are far from united in their views and violent arguments often occur. Many people who want to leave are accused of being traitors or infiltrated Castroites and beaten. Any spark of panic would set off a stampede in the course of which the children would be stepped on.

However, even if that does not occur, the risk of an epidemic increases every minute due to the unsanitary conditions created by the crowded conditions in the embassy.

Cuban authorities have tried to improve the refugee's situation. Thus, big outhouses have been set up on the corners of the embassy but very few refugees use them for fear of going out into the street. Several thousand boxes of food are distributed every day which some eat and others trample underfoot because they feel they should not accept anything from the Cuban Government.

Only approximately 3,000 people used a provisional card allowing them to go home and return to the embassy. Many thousands of others refused it, convinced that it was a trap contrived to imprison them. The definitive safe-conduct allowing the refugees to go home and remain there until the situation is settled and then leave for the nation that will grant them a visa has been largely rejected to date. Only the milk the Cuban authorities are distributing daily for the children is accepted willingly. However, the firm hostility of the refugees toward any dialog with the Cuban authorities is generally greater than at the beginning. This may have been abetted by the official propaganda which has been universally branding the refugees without distinction as sociopaths, delinquents and parasites.

Outside the fenced-in area, that type of propaganda has stirred such a fervor that some people who accepted the card and others who have been publicly labeled dissidents have been attacked. The news of those attacks has filtered through and reinforced the fear of those so branded and kept them from accepting the official proposals.

Since the propaganda has made no distinctions, many people who left work for the sole purpose of seeking refuge to leave Cuba are reacting with logical aggressiveness to the label of delinquents. Newsmen who in the past few days have been arriving to meet a large number of refugees personally believe that the social, political, cultural, economic and moral gamut of the throng of people there is too broad to allow for sweeping generalizations.

EFE REPORTER BARRED FROM EMBASSY GROUNDS

PA110333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2219 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Apr (EFE)--The EFE correspondent in Cuba, Angel Garcia Munoz, was deprived today of his pass to the Peruvian Embassy here.

The pass, signed by one of the deputy interior ministers, was withdrawn from the newsman on 72d Street, in front of the Peruvian Embassy. The reason claimed for the lifting of the pass was "security restrictions close to the diplomatic mission." The newsman last Saturday acted as mediator between the Cuban authorities and the thousands of persons who had sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy. The withdrawal of the pass, which made him one of the few persons allowed near the area, occurred shortly after the newsman left the embassy after meeting with the Peruvian charge d'affaires, Armando Lecaroz.

HUBER MATOS APPEALS TO SPANISH GOVERNMENT

NC100951 Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT 10 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Madrid, April 10 (AFP)--Cuban leader Fidel Castro could use any excuse to order a massacre of 10,000 refugees crammed in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, former commander of the Cuban Armed Forces Huber Matos, charged today.

In a telephone interview with the Madrid daily DIARIO 16, from his Havana home, [as received] Mr Matos, who was released from 20 years jail in October, said the embassy drama "had no precedent in history and demonstrated the climate of suffocation and anxiety in Cuba."

Mr Matos, arrested in October 1959 on charges of conspiring against the Cuban revolution, appealed to the Spanish Government to give "effective support to these unfortunate people attempting to leave a land of oppression."

The former commander said Cubans had faith in Spain and hoped the Madrid government could not only take in some refugees, but help them to find shelter in other countries.

HAVANA RESIDENT CLAIMS DISTORTION OF EMBASSY EVENTS

LD101415 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Apr 80 p 7 LD

[Jean Ortiz Dispatch: "I Live 200 Meters From the Peruvian Embassy"]

[Text] Havana, 7 April--A mass of information, either inexact or divorced from reality, the actual events taking place around the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, plus alarmist news from all corners by the U.S. propaganda services, coupled with acts of provocation set up by the special services of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies in particular: We are watching a real anti-Cuban "show" at the present.

But for those who, like me, live in Havana and can see things at close quarters, it is clear that a large-scale political operation is being conducted against the Cuban revolution.

This, however, fits in with the strengthening of U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the attempts to "destabilize" the Nicaraguan revolution and, more generally, the return of U.S. imperialism to methods dating from the cold war.

As though by chance, the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy are also seeking to pervert, indeed to undermine, Havana's policy of overtures toward the Cuban community abroad. In this sphere, the increased rate (100,000 per year) of visits by Cubans effectively residing in the United States may have created some problems here, but it has above all destroyed many anticommunist myths among these emigres and has contributed to the reuniting of Cuban families.

Thus, while the government has emptied its prisons of all those held for counterrevolutionary political activities (a decision which, curiously, has passed without comment from the Western press), U.S. imperialism and its allies try to endow Cuba with the image of a repressive regime.

Despite the economic blockade imposed by the United States and its allies, and thanks to the effort of its workers and people and the aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Havana government has confronted its enormous difficulties, not the least of which are the spoiled tobacco crop--attacked by disease--and of sugar, followed by bad weather. It has recently taken political and organizational measures with a view to making better use of all the country's economic potential.

Again quite recently, the Cuban Government warned the Peruvian, Venezuelan and U.S. governments of the consequences of a policy aimed at encouraging Cuban citizens to leave their country illegally.

On several occasions, as we have already written, common law criminals and habitual offenders forcibly entered these embassies to ask for asylum. They were followed by Cubans wanting to rejoin their emigre families abroad.

Now, taking advantage of the willingness of certain diplomats at the Peruvian Embassy in particular, 3,000-4,000 people have settled on diplomatic premises without, for all that, being granted immediate asylum by the Lima government.

Now, the Havana government has been very clear on this point: All those who obtain a visa from a foreign country can leave Cuba.

Socialist Cuba's enemies have dishonestly exploited this measure by urging certain citizens to leave their country...and, meanwhile, to take refuge in foreign embassies. Western special services have seized on the affair: For them the situation at the Peruvian Embassy is "dramatic," "haunting," the thousands of people there being deprived of water and food....

Now, I live 200 meters from the embassy, that is, practically on the very scene of the events. For 48 hours I have seen the arrival of tank trucks full of water and milk and others loaded with food, sent from concern by the government itself to feed the would-be emigrants on a sports field near the embassy, before the eyes of a crowd of curious onlookers. Moreover, anyone who wants can go home and return to the embassy to wait for their immigration visas. Some people pass by several times a day carrying suitcases. It is estimated that about 1,700 people have taken advantage of this opportunity today.

AIRPLANE HIJACKER FREE TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA102046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Apr (AFP)--The man who hijacked a plane yesterday from Ontario Airport in California to Havana is a 35-year-old American Black Muslim persecuted for political and religious reasons. He will be allowed to leave Cuba for any nation where he wishes to settle, the newspaper GRANMA reported today.

Gerald Leland Merity, alias Mohamed Jalal Akbar, a former dental school student, held an interview with the daily newspaper of the Communist Party of Cuba upon his arrival at Havana Airport, where he turned himself in to the police.

Cuba is a small nation which has shown what it is capable of, the pirate said in explaining why he had picked the Caribbean island as the first stop in his exodus. Merity added that a nation such as Cuba, which has sent 40,000 men to Africa to defend freedom and shed blood for another country, is a great nation. He said he would now like to live in a Muslim country.

RODRIQUEZ LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO GDR

For Cuban and East Berlin reportage on the visit to the GDR by a delegation led by Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 8 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS IRAQ

For Baghdad INA reportage on Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Malmierca's visit to Iraq, see the Iraq section of the 10 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and sebsequent issues.